

The New SMALL SIZE of CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP

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nounced Spain as "a decaying monarchy, a blot on the map of the world and a disgrace to civilization."

SANGUILY'S CASE EXPLAINED.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) spoke of the joint resolution reported by him yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the case of Julio Sanguiy, whom he described as a regularly naturalized citizen of the United States, who had taken out his naturalization papers and brought them to Cuba in 1878, where they were registered in the American Consulate and in the Captain-General's, and where he had lived ever since. Sanguiy had taken part in the last Cuban revolution, where he had been grievously wounded, but had always denied any complicity in the present revolution. Mr. Morgan made a statement of the facts and circumstances connected with Sanguiy's arrest, imprisonment and trial.

Mr. Morgan declared that on the trial of Sanguiy in Cuba in November, 1896, there was no evidence implicating him, and that much of the evidence was not sworn to. It would be asked, "What right had the United States to interfere? Would it be on the general ground that there had been a false trial? If the case were put on that ground alone, he held that there would be ample ground in that for the joint resolution reported yesterday. But he put the right and duty of interference on a higher ground, and that was that all the rights of this American citizen, under the treaty, had been utterly ignored and repudiated."

At the close of Mr. Morgan's remarks Mr. Allen consented to have his own resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the assurance from Mr. Morgan that it would be promptly considered and acted upon.

The joint resolution as to Sanguiy obtained precedence, and the consideration of it was continued.

TREATMENT OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, went over the history of the case, notwithstanding what he termed "the admirable and clear statement" made by the Senator from Alabama. Sanguiy, he said, was wounded, sick and in prison. He had been treated rigorously, harshly, cruelly and brutally—in a manner that was a disgrace to this country and to civilization. Not only that, but the American Consul had been treated arrogantly by the Spanish authorities, not only in his own person, but in his country. He had been told by a Spanish officer high in authority, to whom he had made a most polite and courteous appeal, that his conduct in presenting an intervention in favor of Sanguiy by order of the State Department was a disgrace to the United States and to the American flag.

"If that Consul," Mr. Daniel declared, "had demanded his passport, and if the Spanish Government had failed to apologize for that insult to our representative and to our flag, and an American fleet had been sent to Havana to demand it, I do not believe there is a single citizen of the United States who would not have rejoiced at it."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) asked Mr. Daniel whether the purpose of the joint resolution was the release of Sanguiy.

"That is the purpose of it," Mr. Daniel admitted.

HIS RELEASE EXPECTED SOON.

"Has not this whole matter been the subject of direct diplomatic negotiation between the State Department and the Spanish Government for the purpose of securing the release of Sanguiy?" said Mr. Hale. "If so, will the Senator state what has been the result? Is it not a fact that at the present moment the State Department has conducted the negotiations to the point that it is expecting the release of Sanguiy within a few days?"

Before Mr. Daniel had time to answer the question, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) crossed the area and made a whispered suggestion to him. Mr. Daniel then replied that he had no such knowledge.

"Has there been," Mr. Hale persisted, "no communication from the Secretary of State to the Committee on Foreign Relations stating that he is expecting that Sanguiy will be released through the ordinary efforts of diplomacy within a few days?"

"Not within my knowledge," Mr. Daniel replied, and Mr. Lodge also added his negation. "I ask the Senator," Mr. Hale persisted, "and I ask the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), whether he has not a letter on that subject from the Secretary of State?"

"I must decline," said Mr. Daniel, "furnishing information which can be easily got at the State Department."

"But the Senator will recollect," said Mr. Hale in remonstrative tones, "that the Committee on Foreign Relations is the organ of this body." "I am not bound to yield my time on the floor on that account," Mr. Daniel replied. "I am the organ of the State which I am representing, and when I get through I will yield to any organ that may desire to be heard, whether it be the organ of the Captain-General of Cuba, or of the Queen of Spain, or any one else."

When a laugh followed this pointed allusion, Mr. Daniel promptly disclaimed meaning anything offensive.

"I could say something offensive," Mr. Hale remarked, "if I wanted to, but I will not do so."

"I could not," Mr. Daniel politely replied, "even if I desired to."

MORE INFORMATION WANTED.

"I hope," said Mr. Hale, "that before the discussion ends (and it will not end in one or two hours or in one or two days) the Committee on Foreign Relations will put the Senate in possession of what the State Department is doing in the way of the release of Sanguiy, if that be the object of the joint resolution."

Mr. Daniel—The State Department has been dealing with this matter diplomatically two years, and two years is long enough for this Government to get a United States citizen out of prison.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked that he had just seen a press dispatch stating that Sanguiy's counsel had withdrawn his appeal in order to facilitate his release.

"I am unwilling," Mr. Daniel declared indignantly, "that an American citizen illegally detained shall be subjected to any conditions. It is a humiliation to this country to submit to any conditions when the power of another Government is exercised unlawfully. If I represented this country in any place in which I could act with authority I would telegraph Sanguiy not to withdraw his appeal, but to stand on his rights as an American citizen, and that there were enough people in this country who respect their rights to see that he was no longer detained in a Spanish fortress."

Here Mr. Hale read a telegraphic dispatch of this date from Havana, saying that counsel for Sanguiy had filed in court papers withdrawing his appeal. "So," Mr. Hale commented, "the appeal is withdrawn and Sanguiy stands ready to be pardoned."

MR. FRYE TAKES A HAND IN THE FIGHT.

At this point Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, broke into the discussion with the impetuous declaration that if Sanguiy's counsel had done

that he had done an exceedingly wicked and unjust act toward his client.

"How does the Senator know that?" Mr. Hale asked.

"I know it from this," Mr. Frye answered, "that Sanguiy has been convicted of a crime the punishment of which is imprisonment in chains for life. He has entered an appeal to Madrid. If that appeal is withdrawn it is a confession of the crime, and judgment follows, and he can only escape by a pardon. He loses for himself and for his family all claims for damages against Spain. That is what Spain is contending for. We contend that the man has been unjustly convicted, that he has been treated against international law, and that Spain must deliver him up to us. And if I had my way," Mr. Frye exclaimed dramatically, "a ship of war would start forthwith for Havana."

Applause broke out in the galleries, and was kept up for some time in spite of the effort of the Vice-President to suppress it.

NOT TO BE DRIVEN INTO WAR.

Mr. Hale—My colleague has told the whole story. It is not a desire to have this man released which is at the bottom of this matter. What they want is war. That is what the Senator wants. I tell the Senator and the rest of the Senators that this country will not be driven to war in the next seven days—not if I can help it.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) questioned the citizenship of Sanguiy, and referred to conflicting statements on the subject in the committee's report.

Mr. Daniel replied that he did not feel called upon to go behind the action of the State Department in recognizing the citizenship of Sanguiy.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) referred to the fact that Sanguiy had served in the Cuban insurrection from 1895 to 1898, and that his naturalization papers bore date in 1878, so that he could not possibly have complied with the law requiring five years' residence.

The discussion was still going on when the morning hour expired, but unanimous consent was given that Mr. Daniel should finish his speech.

SANGUILY'S CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONED.

Mr. Hoar brought up once more the question of Sanguiy's citizenship, and once more Mr. Daniel said that he would not go behind the record in the matter.

"It appears in this committee report," Mr. Hoar persisted, "in half a dozen places that this naturalization paper was taken out in the Superior Court of New York in August, 1878, and that Sanguiy was engaged in the Cuban insurrection up to 1878. So that it is absolutely clear that his naturalization paper is fraudulent. Sanguiy is no more an American citizen than the Senator from Virginia is a subject of Turkey."

Mr. Lodge replied to his colleague, and said that it was not for the Committee on Foreign Relations or for the Senate to go behind the record of the Superior Court of the city of New York. Until that record was overturned Sanguiy was a naturalized citizen. He was not going to haggle over the question.

CRETE AND CUBA.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Lodge said, was not seeking to pick a quarrel with Spain, but it thought it its duty to ask the action of the Senate upon the resolution. After a contemptuous allusion to the four great Powers in their treatment of Crete, Mr. Lodge found a parallel for it in the treatment of Cuba by the United States. He desired, he said, to defend the Committee on Foreign Relations from the charge made that they were a parcel of jingoes who were trying to thrust the country into war. He had no desire to plunge the country into war, but he desired that American citizens should be protected, whether naturalized or native-born.

Mr. Hoar quoted the Revised Statutes, which declare that no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continuous term of five years next preceding lived within the United States. It was clear, therefore, that Sanguiy's naturalization papers were fraudulent. There was no dissenting voice to the contrary.

Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.) declared that nobody, not even the State Department, had a right to go behind the records. He spoke of the conduct of the State Department as pusillanimous, and said he expected nothing better from the next Administration. But he prayed and hoped that the Republican party when it got into power might have a little of its old fire and spirit. He agreed with the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), who said that he would send a ship to Havana. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, "I would send every ship we have got. I would not count dollars by the side of American manhood and liberty and rights. I would make every power in the world respect American citizenship, if it should take all the money and all the ships and all the men that we have got to do it."

THE RESOLUTION TAKEN UP AGAIN.

When Mr. Teller finished his remarks Mr. Allen alluded to the fact that the discussion had been going on for the last hour on the Indian Appropriation bill, and he moved that that bill be laid aside and the Sanguiy resolution be again taken up. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Bacon, Baker, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Doolittle, Dwyer, Ewing, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hill, Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Lindsay, Lodge, Mendenhall, Morrill, Murphy, Newcomb, Oyster, Pritchard, Reacher, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tilden, Vest, Voorhes, Walbridge and Wheeler.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bates, Burrows, Caffery, Chilton, Cullom, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Lusk, Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Sherman and Wetmore.

So the Sanguiy joint resolution was again taken up formally.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) addressed the Senate. The action of the Senate to-day, he said, had demonstrated that it was not its purpose to engage in the business of considering appropriation bills, but would consider a joint resolution which could not possibly pass, or which, if passed, could not be effective, as it would not receive Executive approval.

Mr. Hale said that Senators might as well understand that if this question were kept before the Senate it would be fully debated, and would substantially consume every hour of the session, leaving many appropriation bills unpassed. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that the Premier of the next Administration (Mr. Sherman) had reported the resolution yesterday, or had agreed to its being reported, and had expressed the hope that the Senate would take it up to-day and pass it. "I hear it whispered in the rear," Mr. Hill playfully remarked, "and then voted against its consideration to-day." (Laughter.) But I am not going to make that statement. If the Senate pass this joint resolution, it may have some moral effect on the next Administration."

"I differ from the Senator from New York," said Mr. White, "and I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations will not be forced to carry into his policy as Secretary of State the views which he has announced in the resolution."

Mr. Hill—Why should he not be consistent? "It is within his power," said Mr. White pleasantly, "to use his own judgment whether he is to be or not to be consistent. (Laughter.) And I shall not attempt to trench upon it or to step within that sacred circle."

SENATOR SHERMAN'S POSITION.

These playful allusions impelled Mr. Sherman to defend himself. He said: "The Senator from California seems to desire to drag me into debate, although I do not care to enter upon it. I am in favor of the pending joint resolution, and I think it ought to command the unanimous approval of the Senate. I believe that gross injustice, almost barbarous injustice, has been done to a naturalized citizen of the United States, who has a right to protection from the President. I am not in favor of pressing this resolution at this moment, but it stands in the way of appropriation bills. I have so voted, and will so vote again. I trust that after the debate has

gone on awhile the Senate will see clearly the necessity of taking up the appropriation bills and passing them. I do not think there is any inconsistency in that. I hope that Senators who are opposed to the resolution will not stand in the way of a vote. It is great injustice to say that we who are in favor of the resolution are opposed to the passage of the appropriation bills. I intend to stand by the Committee on Appropriations from this day to the end of the session, but that shall not prevent me from doing what I think is right in behalf of the policy of the United States in respect to its citizens against unlawful and insolent treatment. I trust the time will never come when an American citizen can be wronged or persecuted by any Power, great or small. The time will come when I am in favor of protecting this American citizen, though he is a naturalized citizen. I am opposed to wrong and violence and tyranny wherever it is exercised, and when it is exercised against an American citizen I will stand up for him, even if I am alone."

Mr. White—Of course we are all opposed to wrong, and of course we are all in favor of protecting American citizens. This question can be dealt with by the Senator from Ohio ten days from now in less time than it can be dealt with now.

The remainder of Mr. White's speech was an elaborate argument on the question of the recognition of a new Government.

Mr. Allison, in his speech, Mr. White yielded to Mr. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who proposed that by unanimous consent a recess should be taken for 60 minutes, in which the Indian Appropriation bill should be taken up.

Mr. Hill objected to the latter clause of the proposition, remarking that it would be better to finish up the Cuban matter.

Mr. Allison felt it necessary to yield, and rather regretfully withdrew the suggestion as to the appropriation bill. There being then no objection, the recess was agreed to.

A PEACEFUL NIGHT SESSION.

The expected continuation of the Cuban storm did not appear when the Senate met after the short recess to-night. By common consent the session was passed to allow the bottling of distilled spirits in bond, and to prevent the importation of impure and poisonous liquors, and consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Senator White had the floor on the Cuban question when the Senate took its recess at 6 o'clock. He would have continued to-night, but it had not been apparent to the friends of the Sanguiy resolution that if the debate on that subject were continued to-night, it would be a subject for the morning. For this reason the regular session proceeded. It is the understanding that to-morrow morning, when there is a full attendance of Senators, the resolution will be again called up.

At 11:10 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the Indian bill still unfinished.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT GENERAL LEE.

A STORY THAT HE HAD RECEIVED HIS PASSPORTS CAUSED EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 25.—From two distinct sources statements were received here this morning that Consul-General Lee at Havana "had received his passports." This rumor naturally caused excitement, and a general desire was expressed to know definitely whether General Lee's contemplated withdrawal from Havana was his own act, resulting from the acceptance of his resignation, said to have been called last Sunday, or whether it had been brought about by the action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in which latter case its significance would be much more marked.

Inquiries in official quarters elicited strong denials of the rumor. The well-known fact was pointed out that passports were not given to consuls, but only to Ministers and Ambassadors; that in the case of an offending or returning consul the document sent to him on his departure was his exequatur, or official document recognizing his right to exercise the functions of his office, and it was said that not even the semi-diplomatic position accorded to the Consul-General at Havana by consent of the Spanish Government would render his case a case where passports would be required. The return of his exequatur to the Consul-General would, of course, be equivalent to the sending of passports to a Minister. But at the Spanish Legation, as well as at the State Department, it was emphatically asserted that this course had not been taken. The denials were quite as emphatic as those previously put out in regard to General Lee's request for warships, and the conditional tender of his resignation if this request should not be granted. It was said on the direct authority of a member of the Cabinet that Secretary Olney informed his associates at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday that it was not true that Lee had resigned, or that he had asked for warships. Mr. Olney on this occasion, added that the exciting statements put out were simply an attempt to "run the State Department through the newspapers."

It was again said this morning, as coming from Secretary Olney, that there was no change in the Cuban situation. Thus the matter rests.

The report that Consul-General Lee had received his passports from the Spanish authorities in Cuba caused a flutter at the Senate end of the Capitol, where the action of the Senate committee on the Sanguiy case has revived interest in Cuban affairs. Senators were guarded in their utterances, preferring to await some confirmation of the report before committing themselves to statements of their own, and showing no desire to reveal the truth to say that a considerable portion of the Senate hoped the report was accurate, for they say that nothing short of an overt act on the part of Spain sufficient to bring the United States into a state of war would bring the trouble in Cuba to an end or bring about the protection of American citizens.

"I hope to Heaven the report is true," said one of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when told of the rumor. "If it prove to be the case, there is but one way out of the thing, and the United States will be compelled to take a course of action which will be very different from the course which we have followed heretofore."

Several members of the Foreign Relations Committee were at the reception at the British Embassy last night. One of these Senators, Mr. Sherman, said that he had a moment ago asked him if there was anything new in the situation, reminding the Secretary that the committee of which he was a member would hold a special meeting this morning to consider the report. He said that he had nothing to say, but must refer Senators to the newspaper which appeared to be furnishing all the Cuban news nowadays.

The statement was made to-day on the floor of the House, on the authority of a prominent Southern Congressman, that Consul-General Lee had been sent the dispatch from the Consul-General at the State Department, and that Secretary Olney had requested that official recognition until after the expiration of the present Administration. The dispatch in question was received at the State Department either Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

Government officers, however, continue to deny the truth of statements that General Lee's resignation has been received at the Department of State. It is not denied that there has been friction between General Lee and the Department, but confidence is expressed that he will be found at his post up to and including March 4. It is said that General Lee in calling to the Department to seek in regard to the Cuban situation, and that he would not be recalled. This, it is thought, may be the dispatch from which the resignation stories have arisen.

GENERAL LEE CONGRATULATED.

The following is a copy of a cable dispatch sent to General Fitzhugh Lee yesterday:

New-York, February 25, 1897. The Cuban League of the United States, representing the unanimous sentiment of the American people, cordially congratulates you for your noble stand. It redeems our country to some degree from a load of infamy imposed by some of its leaders. President Cuban League of the United States.

General Fitzhugh Lee, who is a member of the United States, representing the unanimous sentiment of the American people, cordially congratulates you for your noble stand. It redeems our country to some degree from a load of infamy imposed by some of its leaders. President Cuban League of the United States.

General Fitzhugh Lee, who is a member of the United States, representing the unanimous sentiment of the American people, cordially congratulates you for your noble stand. It redeems our country to some degree from a load of infamy imposed by some of its leaders. President Cuban League of the United States.

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READY TO PUNISH BRUTALITY

COMMENT IN MADRID ON THE RUZ CASE.

ALLEGED DEFEAT OF GOMEZ IN CUBA—RUMOR ABOUT GENERAL LEE DENIED IN HAVANA.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—The "Epoca," in an article discussing the Cuban situation as affecting the relations of Spain with the United States, alludes to the killing of Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen, in a Spanish prison in Cuba, and adds: "The Ruiz affair cannot assume the proportions of international importance. Spain is ready to punish any persons who shall be proved to have ill-treated Ruiz, and the friendly relations between Spain and the Government at Washington preclude any diplomatic strain over the matter."

A dispatch from Havana says that the brigades commanded by General Gasco, Segura and Ruiz have successively defeated Gomez, compelling him to retreat with heavy losses. All the passes leading to Matanzas and Las Villas have been occupied by the Government troops, preventing the insurgents from finding refuge there.

Havana, Feb. 25.—Dispatches received here from New-York say a rumor is prevalent there that United States Consul-General Lee has received his passports. This is not true, General Lee has neither received his passports nor has he resigned his post. The fact is that a day or two ago he intimated his disposition to resign if the United States Government failed to sustain the attitude he had assumed in the cases of Dr. Ruiz and Mr. Scott. He has gone no further than this.

"La Lucha," commenting on the report from New-York announcing Consul-General Lee's alleged resignation, pretends to explain the cause of his reported retirement from office. It says that General Lee's position would be untenable with the advent of the McKinley Administration, and he wished to anticipate a possible intimation he might receive from Mr. McKinley that his resignation would be accepted.

The same paper contains an editorial discussing the action of the correspondent of "El Liberal," of Madrid, in going to see the rebel commander-in-chief, Maximo Gomez, in his camp. The "Lucha" praises it as a journalistic feat, but strongly criticizes the step, as it says it places the Government in a grave position. In view of the fact that Sylvester Scott, an American correspondent, is now imprisoned for "committing the same crime."

Consul-General Lee has obtained the consent of the Marquis de Alcañiz, who is now acting in the place of Captain-General Weyler, to the return to her former home in the United States of Mrs. Rodriguez, who was recently arrested in Puerto Principe because her husband was a rebel.

The Venezuelan General, Fernando Alvarez, and three other men, who were arrested in Cuba by a filibustering expedition, are to be sent to the place of confinement at Santiago de Cuba, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Further details of the assassination of the naturalized American, Ricardo Ruiz, at Guanabacoa, recently reported, it appears that the unfortunate man procured his coming death, and managed to engrave with his finger nails upon the wall of his cell the words "I am innocent." It is presumed that his captors allowed him, in his narrow, stifling cell, the following heart-rending farewell address to his family:

Mercedes, Nina, Evangelina, Ricardo—Goodbye, children of my life. I give you my blessing. I am so sad to see you. They will kill me if I am taken to Havana. Tell everything. Perhaps my American countrymen will avenge me. Goodbye, kids of my soul.

Havana papers all know the truth of the murder, but necessarily they have to keep quiet. In the American colony this murder created the utmost excitement. Consul-General Lee, after having received the State Department's order, immediately requested the authorities to demand redress and the prompt punishment of the perpetrators, asking at the same time that warships be placed at his disposal, if necessary, to enforce his demands for justice. It is presumed that Scott was held for thirteen days in a state of imprisonment in a miserable dungeon without light or air in the Guanabacoa Jail. It is reported that General Gomez, after successfully crossing Weyler's lines near Sancti Spiritus, was last heard from passing near Manzanillo, south of Santa Clara City, with 1,000 men, marching west. It is presumed that he will be marching west in that province previous to invading Matanzas. After attacking all the sugar estates which have been grinding against his orders, it is expected he will force the Spaniards to an acknowledgment of his chosen ground. Great excitement is prevalent at Cienfuegos when it was known that Gomez had outfanked Weyler, placing himself in Weyler's rear.

DISCUSSED AGAIN IN COMMITTEE.

IT WAS DECIDED NOT TO CALL BACK THE SANGUILY RESOLUTION.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting this morning for the purpose of again considering the resolution reported yesterday instructing the President to demand the immediate release of Julio Sanguiy, an American citizen now in prison in Cuba. This meeting was forced by the attitude of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, who, through Chairman Allison, gave notice yesterday afternoon that all business must give way to appropriation bills. The Committee on Foreign Relations believes that the situation in Cuba demands the attention of the Senate fully as much as do the appropriation measures, especially in view of the treatment of Sanguiy and the repeated violations of the treaty rights of Americans in the island.

The two sides carefully discussed this morning, and the committee reached the unanimous conclusion that the Senate could afford to wait no longer for Spain to keep her promise made to Secretary Olney to release Sanguiy, and the decision was reached to insist upon the consideration and passage of the resolution to the opposition of appropriation measures and everything else.

THE BERMUDA SAILS FROM BERMUDA.

BRITISH OFFICERS HAD ORDERS TO FIRE ON HER IF SHE HAD SAILED WITHOUT HER PAPERS.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Bermuda says the steamer Bermuda, of filibustering notoriety, sailed this afternoon, having cleared for Ferdinandina, Fla. She was closely watched during her stay at Bermuda, and the British officers had been given orders to fire on the vessel if she attempted to leave without clearing from the Custom House.

CUBAN QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT ASKED TO FURNISH INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE TREATMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

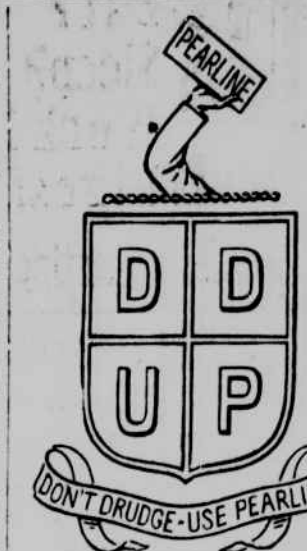
Washington, Feb. 25.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning agreed to a substitute for the several resolutions that had been referred to it, calling upon the President for all the information not previously sent to Congress bearing upon the arrest, imprisonment and treatment of American citizens in Cuba. The substitute was adopted without division. It was also agreed that a special meeting of the committee should be called to consider the Sanguiy case as soon as it was disposed of by the Senate. The resolution calling upon the President for the correspondence relating to the arrest and punishment of American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba was presented in the House by Mr. Hitt and agreed to.

FIRE ON BY A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

THE SCHOONER S. G. HASKELL PRESUMABLY MIS- TAKEN FOR A FILIBUSTER.

Delaware Breakwater, Del., Feb. 25.—Presumably taken for a filibuster, by what her captain thinks was a Spanish gunboat, the schooner S. G. Haskell, which arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos, was fired upon by the Cuban coast on the night of February 7. The Haskell left Cienfuegos on February 7, and as she was beating her way out to sea that night off the mouth of the San Juan River, she observed two flashes and the reports of guns from somewhere in the distance. The Haskell's people paid no particular attention to the guns, as they did not suppose that they were directed toward them, but a third report and the whistle of a solid shot passing close by and plunging into the sea beyond the schooner speedily convinced them.

The Haskell's glass then caught made out a steamship following close after them, and showing no lights. He was able to see that the steamer had a black hull and her upper works were painted some light color. After the third shot, and approaching closely, but without halting, the steamer put about and steamed shoreward again without further molestation of the Haskell.



Don't drudge.
Use Pearl Line.
There is the secret of a comfortable, pleasant, healthy life for women.
Don't stand up over the wash-tub, doing that grinding hard work that isn't fit for any woman. Use Pearl Line. Soak the clothes over night, while you sleep; boil them a little; then there's no work to do but to rinse them. Don't make a slave of yourself trying to scrub things clean in the ordinary ways.
Use Pearl Line, and make all such work easy and quick and more economical.

A SNAG STRUCK IN CARACAS.

RATIFICATION OF THE ANGLO-VEZUELAN TREATY DELAYED.

THE COPY SENT FROM WASHINGTON WAS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND MUST BE TRANSLATED INTO SPANISH WITH LORD SALISBURY'S APPROVAL.

Washington, Feb. 25.—An exasperating obstacle to the prompt ratification of the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty has been encountered in a provision of the Venezuelan Constitution compelling the use of the Spanish language in documents for the use of the plenipotentiaries of the Congress. When the convention was concluded on February 2, both the copies signed by the plenipotentiaries were in the English language, this being deemed advisable, as the proceedings of the tribunal would be conducted in that tongue. This departure from the customary rule of having a translation of the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty has been encountered in a provision of the Venezuelan Constitution compelling the use of the Spanish language in documents for the use of the plenipotentiaries of the Congress. When the convention was concluded on February 2, both the copies signed by the plenipotentiaries were in the English language, this being deemed advisable, as the proceedings of the tribunal would be conducted in that tongue.

With a view of expeditiously remedying the difficulty, a translation of the document has been hurriedly made and sent to England for Lord Salisbury's formal approval. Sir Julian Pauncefote hesitating to assume so great a responsibility alone, and a duplicate was forwarded to Caracas to-day by mail. If corrections are required by the British Foreign Office, they will be cabled here and repeated to Caracas by the same method, but, in any event, it is thought unlikely that the President Group will be able to lay the treaty before Congress for at least another week, and fears are expressed that the delay will be of much longer duration, on account of the precision required in rendering Article IV of the treaty, which includes the memorandum of rules governing the arbitration agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote on November 12. This memorandum, constituting the act of the entire settlement, while perfectly clear in the English idiom, loses some of its exactness in Spanish. The belief is expressed, however, that Venezuela will not be able to dispute the English version before